

oribus, scapo apice leviter ruguloso; elytris griseis ochraceo mixtis, granulis maculisque parvis, nigris, nitidis, numerosis; apicibus truncatis, angulis productis.

Long. 32 mm., lat. 10 mm.

Hab. New Guinea.

Pubescence dull leaden grey on the head and thorax, light grey on the underside of the body, somewhat darker on the legs, and a light grey mixed with ochreous on the elytra. Head somewhat large; eyes large and subapproximate; a median impressed line on the face and vertex. Superior lobes of the eyes margined behind on the vertex with minute black dots. Antennæ with the scape rather stout, somewhat rugose towards the apex, as in species of *Apriona*; first to third joints and base of fourth grey, the rest sooty brown. Prothorax with two transverse wrinkles in front of the middle, the lateral spines scarcely directed upwards and not constricted at the base. Elytra with a very small transversely directed tooth at each shoulder, with numerous small, black, scarcely raised granules near the base; posteriorly these granules are replaced by spots which extend almost to the apex. The latter transversely truncate, with the angles produced into short spines, the outer spines very slightly longer than the sutural.

Much smaller and otherwise distinct from any of the species of the genus hitherto described.

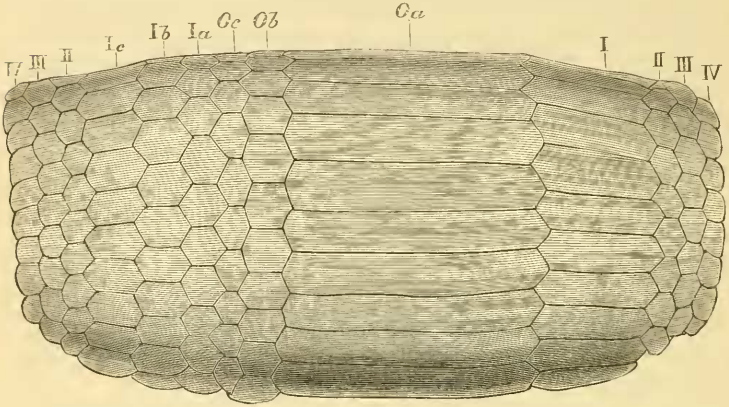
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI. FIGS. 1-5.

- Fig. 1.* *Æthalodes verrucosus.*
Fig. 2. *Epepeotes uncinatus.*
Fig. 3. *Pelargoderus flavicornis.*
Fig. 4. *Cyriocrates Waterhousei.*
Figs. 5 & 5 a. *Haplothrix simplex.*

XXXIV.—*Note on an Abnormal Specimen of the Dentition of Rhinoptera.* By A. SMITH WOODWARD, F.G.S., F.Z.S.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIES has recently presented to the Zoological Department of the British Museum a remarkably abnormal example of the dentition of the Selachian genus *Rhinoptera*, which seems worthy of a brief notice, from the

explanation it may some time afford of such a relic possibly to be met with among the fossil species. Having in this respect a bearing upon certain palæontological studies, of which the results will shortly appear, Dr. Günther has kindly given me the opportunity of examining the specimen, and its main peculiarities are shown in the accompanying woodcut. It is evidently referable to the Brazilian species *R. Jussieui*, and probably represents an adult individual.



The largest series of teeth (*O a*) is neither symmetrical nor centrally placed, one extremity of each tooth being bevelled at a much more acute angle than the other. Flanking this series there are four rows on one side and no less than eight on the opposite, there being thus a marked departure from the usual symmetry observed in the dentition of the genus. The four rows of lateral teeth are evidently normal, the innermost (*I*) exhibiting the ordinary transverse elongation—slightly more than three times as long as broad—and the three outer (*II*, *III*, *IV*) being more or less irregularly diamond-shaped. On the other side the largest teeth are those of the fifth row (*I c*), which have on an average a breadth equal to once and a half their length. Outside this series are three rows of irregularly diamond-shaped teeth (*II*, *III*, *IV*) of nearly the same character as those of the opposite side, though slightly narrower. Between the same series and the largest mesial teeth are four rows, the components of the first (*O b*), third (*I a*), and fourth (*I b*) being almost symmetrical and as broad as long, while those of the second row (*O c*) are longer than broad and have the outer angle much more acute and produced than the inner.

In interpreting the malformation just described, I venture to follow a suggestion of Dr. Günther, and regard the bilateral symmetry of the dentition as merely obscured by a partial subdivision of two of its elements. The three outer rows of teeth on each side (II, III, IV) are normal and approximately symmetrical. The first lateral row of one side must thus have become subdivided; and as the large mesial teeth are decidedly unsymmetrical and do not quite occupy the middle part of the dentition, their extremities on the abnormal side also seem to have been detached. Indeed, it will be noticed that if the first two of the abnormal lateral rows (*O b*, *O c*) could be connected with the very broad teeth, the latter would be precisely median; and the manner in which the length of the teeth of the second of these series varies with the differences in the length of the broad teeth seems to prove that the homology denoted by the lettering is correct. The three rows marked *I a*, *I b*, *I c*, taken together are exactly equal in breadth to the first row of the opposite side, and may thus be regarded as its equivalent.

No specimen hitherto described appears to exhibit malformation equal to that of this unique dentition; but it may be added that Sir Richard Owen* has already noted the subdivision into two parts of the first lateral series of teeth in the East-Indian *Rhinoptera javanica*.

XXXV.—On the Genus *Theatops*. By R. I. POCOCK,
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[Plate XVI. figs. 6-10.]

WHILST reading in the 'Entomologia Americana,' vol. iii. no. 4, a paper entitled "The Scolopendridæ of the United States," by Lucien M. Underwood, Ph D., my attention was attracted on page 65 by a footnote which suggested to me the advisability of publishing the present paper. This footnote I quote verbatim:—

"The genus *Theatops* has had a strange history, and after all its vicissitudes may as well be consigned to oblivion. It was first described by Say (1821) as *Cryptops postica*, from Georgia and East Florida. Newport in 1844 established the

* 'Odontography,' p. 46, pl. xxv. fig. 2.